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# THE COMMON CAUSE
## OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES.

**NON-PARTY.** ***Societies and Branches in the Union 602.*** **LAW-ABIDING.**

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**The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time being suspended their political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war. They desire to help in the most effective way, by work rather than doles; to preserve the life of the race for the future by special care of mothers and young children; and generally to illustrate in their own lives the truth that the Suffragists' demand is for duties rather than for rights, and their ideal is the service of humanity. WILL YOU JOIN?**

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# Notes and News.

### Recognition of Women's Medical Service.

Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, who has been in charge of hospitals in France, first in Paris and later at Wimereux, near Boulogne, is returning to England this week to take charge of a military hospital of five hundred beds. It will be remembered that the Wimereux Hospital was the first women's hospital to be officially recognised by the War Office. The patients were all British soldiers, and drew army rations while in the hospital.

### Nurses at the Front.

In view of our claim that nurses are worth more than £1 a week, it is interesting to learn that a medal has been awarded to Miss Alice Stephens, a British nurse in the temporary hospital at Houlgate, who contracted typhoid fever while attending with the greatest devotion to patients suffering from the same illness.

### The Need in Serbia.

We publish this week, in our report of the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals, an appeal for yet more nurses for Serbia. The writer says: "You cannot possibly make the need out more than it is." Those who know the poverty of the country and the long years it has now been at war with hardly a pause, will readily believe her. Ten more nurses were sent out last week. Many more are ready and waiting to go, if funds are provided. Who, of those who want to go and cannot, will send the money that enables others, who are free, to serve?

### The Royal Astronomical Society and Women.

We congratulate both the Astronomical Society and ourselves on the recent decision to admit women as Fellows and Associates. Notwithstanding legal difficulties, which necessitate a supplementary charter before women can be admitted, the decision in their favour was carried by fifty-nine votes to three, and "all steps necessary to make their election possible" are to be taken. The President (Major E. H. Hills, F.R.S.) moved the resolution, and many speeches were made in its support.

### The Rise in Prices.

Mr. Asquith's reply to questions on the rise in prices does not seem to carry us much further. It has, of course, to be remembered that there is a real shortage in wheat, owing to the failure of harvests outside the United States. There—mercifully—the harvest was unusually good, but this fact will not prevent attempts to "corner" the supply being made. If, however, as seems to be the case, the rise in price is due to real, and not to artificial causes, it is difficult to see how the crushing burden can be lifted from the poor and more evenly distributed, except by the Government buying large supplies and selling at normal (ante-war) prices.

### Work of the National Food Fund.

In connection with the rise in prices the public-spirited work of the National Food Fund has become one of vital importance. Its object is to help housewives to "buy, cook, and use food to the best possible advantage." Even if prices are fixed by the Government, and all attempts to exploit national needs for private gain sternly repressed, the need for such work must remain. Nations cannot use up men and revenues in the business of destruction without suffering severely in that which is constructive, and while seed remains unsown and harvests ungathered, the price of food must go up. Every means of saving and using will be a real contribution to the "vital forces of the nation." We hope shortly to publish an article by Lady Chance on this important matter.

### Temperance, the War, and our Allies.

Temperance continues to work miracles in Russia, where, in spite of the war, the savings-bank deposits have largely increased with the prohibition of the sale of vodka. Now, the French Government, having prohibited the sale of absinthe during the war, has carried a Bill prohibiting its manufacture. Why does our Government lag behind? Is there not something to be said for the view that, if our allies make these sacrifices in the interests of the national health, it is incumbent upon us to do no less? We have the authority of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener for the high importance of temperance as a factor in the efficiency of soldiers. We have the ghastly records of desolated Belgium to show what intemperance means to the non-combatant. Are we really to content ourselves with the assurance that stern measures are "not practical politics" in Great Britain, or with half-hearted attempts to satisfy public opinion by prohibition "for women only"? While Russia, according to Mr. Lloyd George, has "by a great act of national heroism and sacrifice," increased the productivity of her labour by something between 30 and 50 per cent.?

SNA

## The Union of Democratic Control.

Suffragists who are looking for some organisation sympathetic to our own movement, which will work for a constructive peace, will be glad to hear that the Union of Democratic Control has removed all possibility of misunderstanding. It has now defined democracy, and defined it in the Suffragist sense. At a meeting of its General Council last week, with the full support of the Executive, the following resolution was carried :—

"The Union of Democratic Control, convinced that democracy must be based on the equal citizenship of men and women, invites the co-operation of women."

This definition is now a part of the Union's constitution. Mrs. Swanwick was at this meeting elected to the Executive, and Mrs. Strickland to the General Council.

## The "Auxiliary" Sex.

Mrs. Swanwick, in an interesting letter in *The Manchester Guardian*, urges that women are "half humanity," and not merely "an auxiliary sex." The point needs making. There is an extraordinary readiness to assume the right of society to make use of women to fill certain posts "until the men come back." What then is to become of the women? If they are able to do the work, and willing to do the work, is it right to take them on only to turn them out afterwards? It is impossible to suppose that a suggestion so glaringly unjust should ever have been made about men ; and yet women are equally human beings with them, needing food, needing employment, liable to be demoralised by casual labour conditions, or trained and educated by responsibility and fixity of tenure as men are. The fact is, the whole economic position of women needs to be reconsidered, and the war has only brought to light injustices and cruelties from which they have always suffered, though mostly unobserved. In the same way, the war, with its problem of "soldiers' dependants," reveals questions clamouring for answers, both with regard to women's economic position and to the marriage laws. In reply to an attempt to get Convocation to protest against payments being made equally to the married and the "unmarried wife," *The Vote* pertinently suggests that the wages paid to men living with women not their legal wives, ought also to be revised!

## Women and "Graft."

*The Public* (published in Chicago) has an interesting note on women and the corruption of political life, which our opponents often assure us must follow the enfranchisement of women : "In nothing has the white race shown its moral limitations more clearly than in its treatment of the American Indian," says *The Public*. "A few, like the Quakers, by treating them in good faith, won good faith in return. The mass of whites, however, treated them unjustly, and reaped what they had sown. And now comes Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's commissioner of charities, whose position makes her the official protector of the Indians in her State, charging that a clique of grafters in Oklahoma and Washington are about to filch from the Indians $200,000,000. Miss Barnard's exposure and opposition has led to various attempts to keep her quiet while the robbing is going on, even to withholding the appropriation by the legislature for her department. But this commissioner is not one of the perfunctory sort. She is supporting the Department of Charities by means of contributions from philanthropists and humanitarians, and declares she is in the 'fight to a finish.'"

## Putting a Woman in Office.

"This all comes of putting a woman in office. What if the State probate courts do permit the selling of an Indian minor's land in such a manner that the minor gets but 20 per cent. of it? What if one of the principal newspapers of the State does sell worthless stock to minors? Why make a fuss because one man is guardian for fifty-one Indian children—heirs to valuable lands—for whom he charges most liberal amounts for 'schooling' and 'general care,' when he does not even know where some of them are, and when three are found sleeping in a hollow tree and eating at farm houses? Men have held such places without having trouble with those who seek to separate the Indian from his money. Besides, how are we to point at barbarous Mexico, if Miss Barnard stirs up such things in Oklahoma? Had Miss Barnard remained in the home, where the politicians say woman belongs, we should have been spared this humiliating demonstration of civic unfitness. What shall we expect from the women who are going on the police force, and into the various departments of civil government? Is the grafter to have no field he can call his own? Fie, fie, woman! Have a heart!"

## N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

### Our Allies Ask for British Nurses.

We have had most cheering news from all our hospitals this week. The work in all three seems to be going on splendidly.

From France we hear that more and more patients are being sent in, and that the staff is being kept very busy. Dr. Ivens, writing on February 7th, says :—

"The Head Army Doctor at Creil came over yesterday, and suggested that we should (if and when necessary) organise a typhoid hospital at Creil. He thinks it is probable there will be a good deal of it, and he invited us over to-day to see a building he could place at our disposal. Mrs. Harley and I went over this afternoon, and Dr. Consirgue met us and drove us to Mont-a-terre, which is about a mile from Creil."

Further on, Dr. Ivens continues :—

"Madame d'Haunarville came to-day. You remember she is the President of the Secours aux Blessés, and sister of the Vicomte D'Harcourt. She was very pleased, and said the hospital was splendid at Royaumont. She is sending out the Head Infirmière from Paris to know how much our bedsteads cost. They all simply rave about our bedsteads and red blankets."

We have likewise had further letters from the French Red Cross, begging us to start an English Hospital at Troyes—where, according to their letters, it is badly needed.

### Serbian Unit.

Dr. Soltau has sent us a most interesting letter this week, but, alas, it tells of the pitiful plight of Serbia. She commences :—

"We have settled down into routine work in the hospital, and everything is going on well. We have about 150 beds in our own hospital which are to be kept for serious cases. We also now have two large rooms outside in which there are nearly ninety convalescents, who require no nursing, only to have dressings done two or three times a week. About forty of these were turned out of our own hospital, so we are having the beds filled up with bad cases. The X-ray work is now going on steadily, and we have been able to locate a good many bullets and pieces of shrapnel. Dr. Hollway and I did an amputation yesterday for gangrene, and we have another this afternoon for a very bad compound septic fracture. As you know, there has been no fighting since we came out, so that all the cases that come to us are transferred from other hospitals.

"The trouble now is the terrible number of cases of fever—typhoid, typhus, relapsing fever, and in some places small-pox. The Austrians left behind them hundreds of sick people, and there are hundreds of Serbs ill, and more cases coming in every day from the lines.

"Miss Christitch, who has been away visiting a town north-west of this, came back the day before yesterday with an appalling account of the lack of medical and nursing aid. Of the latter there is none; this town has over three thousand cases of fever. The Serbians are tackling it nobly, but they have nothing like enough physicians. I felt that something must be done immediately, and saw the Colonel yesterday morning, who is in charge of the medical affairs really of the whole country, I believe. (This is headquarters here.) He was delighted at my suggestion of getting more nurses out. Send thirty, forty, fifty, he said, and we made up that cable in the afternoon and sent it off. Also they need physicians, and I said I would send an appeal. The Serbian Government will pay their fares and a salary of 300-400 francs a month.

"I could give the Colonel no idea as to how many nurses you would be able to send. I said it would all depend on how the money came in, and the more urgent we could make the appeal, the more we should be likely to get. As a matter of fact, you cannot possibly make the need out more than it is. If you find that after sending off the first lot you have money to send a further contingent, I am sure they would be most welcome. They will be allowed three francs a day and house, &c., the same as we are. I will give up my whole time to organising this work. It is most important that the nurses should work under as good conditions as possible, as they are exposed to grave risks."

As was intimated in last week's Common Cause, we have already sent off ten specially fever-trained nurses to Serbia, and we hope to send out six doctors almost immediately. If we only had the funds how gladly we would respond to Serbia's cry for thirty—fifty more nurses.

### Calais Contingent.

From Calais comes an excellent report of the work being done by Dr. Alice Hutchison.

"I am glad to be able to report one big advance in our arrangements. A camp for convalescent typhoids is in full swing now at Ruchard, about twenty-six miles from Tours. So we shall always be able to empty and fill very regularly, and so make the most of our fifty beds.

"The first clear-out took place soon after my last letter was sent, and first clear-outs, specially in war-time, are rather outstanding events. It was a great joy to be able, the previous evening, to distribute socks, mufflers, and mittens to each man. 'Les chaussettes anglaises' are a variety of socks which every Belgian soldier is proud to wear, as they are so infinitely superior to the kind to which he is accustomed. I should like once again to express my great indebtedness to all those who have enabled me to experience the joy of giving by supplying me with the necessary articles to give. Well, by 5.30 a.m. on this eventful morning of the first clear-out, I found all the "partants" dressed once again in soldier's uniform, drinking hot coffee and munching big slices of bread and butter. By 6.15 the first batch were bundled into our own motor-ambulance, after repeated warm handshakes and many attempts to express the gratitude which they undoubtedly felt. The sister of one of our wards got a most quaintly expressed note (in English), written by an English-speaking patient in an attempt to give utterance to the surcharged feelings of two Flammands.

"We have been very busy, and I have been so grateful for the splendid way in which our nurses have tackled the work. Some of them are having considerable success in training the 'Frières' to be of some real use in the wards, even in some cases to wash a patient and change his sheets. You can understand that with several delirious or unconscious patients on hand, there is bound to be a tremendous lot of that sort of work to do.

"We have much to cheer us, but we have also much to sadden us. A lovely big schoolboy was brought in one day, who had left school in July and was fighting in the trenches in August. There was not a life we longed more to save, so as to be able to send him back in the vigour of his youth and his boyish beauty to the 'mere et Helene,' whom he spoke of so incessantly, but—we failed. It was at least a comfort to be able to send them word that their Henri had not lacked for a mother touch from the women who had looked after him.

"When I tell you all these things, can you wonder that I long to have a great big hospital for these poor enterics, managed entirely by British nurses, so that as large a number as possible may have the advantage of skilled nursing?"

Dr. Hutchison goes on to tell us that she has been greatly comforted to hear that her hospital has the lowest percentage mortality for enteric in Calais.

There has been a large influx of donations this week, and we feel after such interesting letters as those of Drs. Soltau and Hutchison that our money is being used in a noble cause.

## WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

A meeting to explain the organisation of the Women's Volunteer Reserve was held at the Shaftesbury Theatre on February 12th.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, who took the Chair, spoke of the need for women to replace men in those occupations which are suited for women, and for the need of discipline and organisation, without which their efforts would be of little use. He suggested that members should be invited to choose some employment now filled by men and make themselves efficient in it. Means of instruction should be organised, and it would be necessary to get into touch with employers.

Among duties that might be undertaken, he instanced dairy farming and milking, fruit farming, horticulture, veterinary knowledge and practice, cutting and preparing of firewood, care and repair of all lighting apparatus in the house, care of horses, including shoeing, dispatch riding and driving, motor cycling, tram driving, ticket collecting, aviation, coast observation and patrolling. The coast was now being patrolled by boy scouts, therefore it could surely be done by women. Women might also dig trenches and stretch wire entanglements, and then retire into the background, leaving the men to fight.

Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B., said that women had done good service since the war broke out in keeping up the courage of the nation, but there was much more they could do, and that they would do, to release men and enable them to take their place in the fighting line.

Women had set aside their aspirations for political recognition during the war; he fervently hoped these would be granted to them afterwards.

The Hon. Evelina Haverfield explained the work of the Volunteer Reserve. Some people asked what was the use of drilling and training as the Government would never recognise such a body as the W.V.R. She felt certain that if women made themselves really efficient they would be recognised when the time came. Meanwhile, they were preparing, and already classes were being held in drilling, signalling, carpentry, sanitation, cooking, camp cooking, first aid, and telegraphy. One of the duties of the Reserve would be the care of the sick and helpless in case of invasion, but it was not intended, in any circumstances, to arm women.

Mrs. Cyril Smitheat made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Reserve, which is at present handicapped for want of money. It has, however, made a good start. Recruiting is going on well in London and other cities; Birmingham already numbering nearly eight hundred members and Worcester over twelve hundred.

Particulars as to uniform, times of drills and classes, &c., may be obtained from the Headquarters of the Women's Volunteer Reserve, 8, Baker Street, W.

## A WOMAN "CHIEF RANGER."

Miss Randall, a member of the Swansea Society of the N.U., has been appointed Chief Ranger of the "Swansea United District Ancient Order of Foresters." This is the first occasion on which a woman has ever been appointed to the office. Miss Randall comes of a family of Ancient Foresters, and has for many years acted as Secretary to the "Court Amy Dillwyn," which bears the honoured name of the President of the Swansea Suffrage Society.

# Compassion.

### MAN AND WOMAN.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday informed the Social Needs Committee of the Chamber of the measures he intended to take with regard to women violated by the enemy.

M. Malvy declared that it was necessary to oppose tendencies to encourage infanticide by these women. He explained the series of measures permitting victims to be assisted so that they could abandon the child in conditions of absolute secrecy, so that all trace of the origin of the child would disappear, at the same time allowing the mother to regain it should she desire to.

The Committee unanimously agreed to this proposal.

### WOMAN AND THE CHILD.

"I found him where
I found my curse—in the gutter, with my shame!
What have you, any of you, to say to that,
Who are all happy, and sit safe and high,
And never spoke before to arraign my right
To grief itself? What, what . . . being beaten down
By hoofs of maddened oxen into a ditch,
Half dead, whole mangled, when a girl at last
Breathes, sees . . . and finds there, bedded in her flesh
Because of the extremity of the shock,
Some coin of price! . . . and . . . a good man comes
(That's God! The best men are not quite as good)
And says, 'I dropped the coin there: take it you,
And keep it—it shall pay you for the loss.'
. . . . . .
"Did God make mothers out of victims, then,
And set such pure amens to hideous deeds?
Why not? He overblows an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring,
And *I* could be a mother in a month?
I hope it was not wicked to be glad.
I lifted up my voice and wept, and laughed,
To heaven, not her, until it tore my throat.
'Confess, confess!'—what was there to confess,
Except man's cruelty, except my wrong?
Except this anguish, or this ecstasy?
This shame or glory?"

E. B. BROWNING: "*Aurora Leigh.*"

[*Mrs. Browning's story is of a girl violated in a brothel: but it has a meaning in war-time also.*]

### "THE NATION" ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"We do not mean that women are always and necessarily opposed to war. History shows that their incentive and even their example have spurred men on, in siege and in battle, to the most desperate resistance to invasion. But as mothers and wives, beginning with a strong instinctive aversion from war, they must needs regard it for what it is, the last and worst expedient of civilisation in resisting forces that have completely outgrown control. Its romantic side (which is virtually dead) may have appealed to them as to most men, but not, we think, the grand fallacy that the universal suffering which it inflicts carries an ample compensating good in its train. They can have no traditional respect for the formulas of statesmanship which justify or lead up to it. On these they will bring fresh critical minds to bear; minds quickened by experience gained in hundreds of hospitals, as well as in homes where the pinch of war will be felt years after the last trench has been dug and the last soldier carried to his grave. The nations then called into council will have had their fill of force, and of the neo-German idea of it as the first and most natural activity of the State. The most progressive of them will rather long to end the disharmony which has put their great co-operative energies out of tune. Force must indeed be used to batter down the German aggression in Eastern and Western Europe; but it cannot build up a Germany that Europe can respect and tolerate. For that end and for the creation of a new Europe even the best institutionalism will not suffice. Something new and helpful must be born in the heart of the world from its long travail in war. Is it too much to suggest that in such a society the chief argument against the enfranchisement of women must fall to the ground?"

*The Nation*, February 13th, 1915.

## NEWS FROM ABROAD.

### NEW ZEALAND.

The report* that the Legislative Council Bill has been amended so as to qualify women for election to the Upper House is contradicted in the February number of *Jus Suffragii*:

"Later news . . . shows that although the House of Representatives (Lower House) voted that women should be eligible for the Legislative Council, when the Bill returned to the Legislative Council, they struck out this Amendment and inserted one to the effect that women should be eligible for election to the Legislative Council when the law was amended to entitle them to be elected to the House of Representatives."

### SOUTH AFRICA.

At a conference in Cape Town, begun on January 14th, the Women's Suffrage Societies of South Africa, decided not to suspend political activities altogether during the war, as was suggested by the Johannesburg representative, but, as a compromise, to "continue to subordinate active propaganda work so long as the war lasts." All over the country Suffragists are doing valuable patriotic and social work.

### U. S. A.

Under this heading, the *Los Angeles Record* published on Christmas Day the following notice: "Men are judged by men. Women should be judged by women. This is the foundation upon which Police Judge Thos. T. White has built his new 'Women's Court,' which will hold its first session on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock."

"Mrs. Georgia T. Bullock, the well-known Attorney and student of criminology, was to-day appointed to the position of Judge of the new Women's Court."

Appended are many letters from Californian judges and others, congratulating Judge White on the step he has taken in appointing a woman. It will be remembered that California is one of the States in which women have the vote, and that they have used it conscientiously and well.

Mrs. Bullock is the niece of Dr. Francis Hoggan, being the only daughter of his brother, Mr. T. Herbert Morgan, of South Tasadena. The first woman ever appointed to fill the office of Judge in the United States was Mrs. Mary M. Barthlem, presiding over the Women's Night Court in Chicago. The recent appointment in Los Angeles is no doubt partly due to the great success attending the appointment of the first policewoman in the city some years ago.

### BELGIUM.

In Brussels "appalling misery," due to unemployment, is reported, and Mme. Brigode (one of our international guests last summer) "is straining every nerve to provide employment for the women whose homes are destroyed, and who stream into Brussels from the devastated regions."

### FRANCE.

The question of rebuilding the destroyed towns and villages of France is, as *La Française* says, "un sujet d'actualité" and is occupying the general press and various medical and architectural societies. The suggestion that women should be consulted upon the question continues to be urged, among others, by M. Risher, author of the report of the Musée Social, who is holding a series of conferences on the subject under the title of l'Urbanism.

*La Française*, while strongly supporting the demand for yet stricter legislation in regard to the sale of alcohol, suggests that Frenchwomen should provide convalescent soldiers and others with attractive "salles-abris" to take the place of the closed cabarets.

* Reported in THE COMMON CAUSE, January 29th.

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# Correspondence.

*A large amount of correspondence is unavoidably held over.*

### EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

MADAM,—Your correspondent, Adelaide E. Grignon's opinions on educational methods are a little topsy-turvy. It is wise to bring children into touch with Nature and real life; but the methods adopted by certain County Education Committees will not accomplish that object, nor are they intended to do so. We are threatened with a revival of pre-Factory Act times, and such letters as that of your correspondent will assist our reactionary opponents in their efforts. Has she ever examined the curriculum of an average rural primary school? Her letter does not give that impression; for every educationist knows that teachers not only in rural, but also in town schools endeavour to bring children into touch with Nature and real life.

Educational obscurantists wish to substitute the lash of the slave-driver for the guiding hand of the teacher. These designs may be hidden in beautiful phrases and high-sounding periods, but one application of the touchstone of truth is sufficient to dispel the mist of verbiage. Are the peers and plutocrats, who rule the County Education Committees, willing to apprentice their young children to the healthy, educative influences of hedging and ditching? If the welfare of the children is the only object aimed at, why do the leaders of the Agricultural Labourers' Union oppose so strenuously the proposals now under discussion?

A. W. DAKERS.

[*We are in entire agreement with Mr. Dakers as to the danger of taking children from school to work for wages.*—ED., C.C.]

### CHILDREN AND FARM LABOUR.

MADAM,—With respect to the question of employing little boys on farms, it would be well if people would inquire what the work they are put to consists of, before they exclaimed against it. Leading horses, feeding the animals, driving the cows, helping the shepherd to move the sheep are the jobs given to boys in the part of the country I know best, and it does not seem to me that such work can do a boy anything but good. It is not too hard, and it keeps him in the open-air all day. It is much better that the boys should go out to work than the women, as if they go, the children have no one to look after them. Single women do not often stay in the villages, as they go to service, or into some business, so if you got women to work, it would be the married ones.

In a national emergency like the present, it is quite right to ask the boys to lend a hand. They are very glad to do it, and will be none the worse for it.

MAUD SELBORNE.

[*We cannot agree with Lady Selborne. In the first place, it is said that women are not strong enough for the work proposed, and in that case it must be still more unsuitable for children of eleven years old; in the second, it is a dangerous and a retrograde course, to make children into premature wage-earners. We refer Lady Selborne to Mr. Dakers' letter above. Would she think her own sons "none the worse" for being sent to earn a livelihood at eleven years old? Or would she assert that it could have done them "nothing but good"?*—ED., C.C.]

### REFORMED PUBLIC-HOUSES.

MADAM,—Will you allow me a little space on the subject of "Reformed Public-houses," which has been dealt with by several of your correspondents lately? It is well that in the general awakening to social needs caused by the present condition of our country, attention should be drawn to the provision necessary for the recreation, refreshment, and fellowship of our people; but to many of us the changes proposed do not seem the best way of dealing with these problems. The national conscience has been aroused to the peril which lies in strong drink when taken by our brave defenders, the soldiers and sailors; medical men and physiologists have impressed upon them the fact that alcohol, even in a very moderate quantity, impairs their marksmanship, lessens their power of endurance, renders them more liable to attacks of disease and the effects of cold and exposure, and retards their recovery from wounds. Military and naval authorities have vied with each other in warning our men who are in the ranks against intoxicants, and in urging civilians who are their friends not to tempt them to drink. Surely the lesson is plain, that those who remain behind to carry on the business of the nation, to guard the homes, and rear the next generation of citizens, should also renounce these dangerous and futile indulgences in the interests of their country.

To make houses licensed for the sale of drink more attractive and respectable may issue in greatly enlarging the number of those who frequent them, and the glamour of religious and philanthropic patronage has drawn into the circle of temptation those who would otherwise have remained outside. Grocers' licences were intended "to free the sale of intoxicants from objectionable surroundings, and so to diminish drunkenness"; but their effect has been to smooth the path for the downfall of many. To "cover the whole of England with Public-house Trust Companies," in accordance with the ideal of Earl Grey, would certainly largely increase the vested interests in the trade, which are already the almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of any real licensing reform.

Various experiments have already been made in so-called "disinterested management" of public-houses, both publicly and privately controlled, but these trials have not as a rule met with any marked success. Scenes of violence and disorder have taken place as in ordinary houses, abstaining managers have been led astray, and customers have disdained temperance drinks in favour of beer and spirits. No method of management and no conditions of sale will ever alter the essential nature of alcoholic drink; it will still remain seductive in its allurement, subtle in its power, and too often disastrous in its effects.

We do indeed stand greatly in need of "Reformed Public-houses," but the indispensable feature of their reform is that they shall be without intoxicating drink with its lure and peril. Such houses are being now opened in various parts of the country—some for soldiers and recruits, others specially for women—by the B.W.T.A., the Y.M.C.A., and kindred organisations; they are bright and cheery, offering refreshments of good quality, providing every opportunity for social intercourse and friendly

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discussion, and with no possibility of any indulgence which leaves a heart-ache behind it, and wastes the precious resources of our people for what gives them in return neither strength nor endurance, nor nourishment nor capacity for work.

Let us, the women of this country, who stand for the uplift and freedom of its womanhood, support such houses as these, and so do our utmost to deliver our people from the danger and temptation, the curse and thraldom of drink.

S. BONWICK.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.

MADAM,—In a few weeks the election of Guardians of the Poor will take place in most parts of England and Wales. In no department of Government is the presence of humane women more necessary than in the relief of the poor. May I therefore express an earnest hope that the Women's Associations will put up women candidates who are in favour of adequate out-relief for widows who are bringing up their children properly, and medical relief for married women and children, where necessary, on the mother's own application, and for humane administration of the Poor Law? The office of Guardian, though of the utmost importance, does not require as much time as the Town Council, and the trouble and expense of a contest are far less.

J. THEODORE DODD, P.L.G.

## DEMOCRACY AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

MADAM,—As somewhat of a stranger, I visited the meeting of your Society on February 5th, and should be glad to be allowed to express my gratification and pleasure at what I heard and saw there. In New Zealand the strength and scope of your movement is little understood, only sensational unimportant details finding their way into our papers.

As one who helped in the movement for enfranchising women twenty-five years ago in our Dominion, it is pleasant to know that the crusade is going forward here with vigour, but at the same time disappointing that the fight has not been won ere this. Furthermore, as far as I am able to gauge the position, the outlook is not hopeful. The general stagnation in the matter of social reform, and the strength of the powers of reaction generally, force me to the conclusion that the Women's Societies have a very great struggle before they will obtain justice.

The two forces that have to be conquered here are class prejudice and political or party interest. Public opinion is, I think, very largely with you; the difficulty is to force the position as against party interest. To those who are strangers to the working of party politics, the strength and ramifications of the political party machine are incredible. Here, as far as I am able to learn, both the parties are against giving the women's vote, and the only power that can break through that barrier is political power and interest that must be carried out by direct systematic political action of a far-reaching and determined nature.

On February 5th the speakers, except in one instance, struck the right note—the democratic note. Along that line lies the hope, and only in that direction. The one exception was the speech upholding secret diplomacy and militarism. Militarism and democracy are directly antagonistic forces, and that should be always remembered. At the present time, and in the near future, the great fight in this country will be between these two opposing forces. As one speaker well said at the meeting, we do not want to substitute British militarism for German militarism. To talk of crushing it there by establishing it here is foolish talk.

What is wanted is the government by all the people—women included—for all the people. Not secret treaties by diplomatists without the knowledge of Parliament, as we had in this case. Secret diplomacy and Party Government must be exposed and checked, and the women must help in the task. It is a huge undertaking, but it is the only road to better international relations and a better social order.

VOX.

## APPEAL FOR A BELGIAN REFUGEE.

MADAM,—May I appeal through your columns on behalf of a Belgian refugee, a tailor, who is desirous of settling with his family in the London area and supporting himself by working at his trade? He, together with his wife and three children, have been for some months at the Reigate Refugee Hostel, and he has now (entirely by his own exertions, assisted by the kind recommendations of Lady Jellicoe and one or two others) succeeded in obtaining work in London, which he hopes will suffice to keep him and his family. The question of lodgings in the London area is a difficult one; but a small unfurnished flat can be obtained to accommodate the family at a rental well within his means—the only obstacle to this arrangement being the fact that he possesses no furniture.

Can any of your readers assist with any gifts of furniture or money to enable this Belgian family to have a little home of their own? Beds and bedding, tables, chairs, and kitchen utensils, and all articles of household equipment will be welcome. Anyone who has come much in contact with the refugees will know how great is the longing felt by the most capable and self-respecting among them to become independent and self-supporting. I shall be very pleased to receive any promises.

HELENA AUERBACH.

Hethersett, Reigate.

## FOOLISH TONE OF FASHION ARTICLES.

MADAM,—May I urge upon sensible women the importance of protesting against the very inappropriate fashion articles which still appear in some of our newspapers? Here is a quotation from *The Observer* of February 7th: "To-day we are all fluffy frills, flounces, and furbelows, the skirts so wide and full as to hint incontestably as to the crinoline silhouette. *At present*, however, we are spared that atrocity." This is the writing of a slave, written for slaves. Cannot we let the writers and publishers of this sort of thing know that it does not pay to write or publish it? It is true that we need not read it, but it is there, and it is there because it is supposed to pay. And the extravagant pitch of fashion, and our subservience to fashion, are perpetually undermining the respect for women which we are endeavouring to build up.

ELEANOR ACLAND.


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who writes—"I found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory, and will order more when required."

**The Lady Swansea,**
who writes—"Please send me five more boxes of 'Seldonite.' I was perfectly satisfied with the first trial box, and think it excellent."

**Lucy, Countess of Egmont,**
who writes—"I am quite satisfied with the 'Seldonite.' Please send me a further supply."

**Lady Richardson,**
who writes—"I find 'Seldonite' very satisfactory in making a very bright and extra warm fire. It is also much cleaner than ordinary coal."

**Lady Frankland,**
who writes—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory. It certainly makes the coal last much longer."

**Lady Shelford,**
"I find 'Seldonite' very satisfactory. The fires burn clear, last long, and retain the heat. In addition to this there is very little smoke."

**Louisa Lady Walker,**
who writes—"I shall be much obliged if you will send me eleven more boxes of 'Seldonite,' as I and all my family use it and find it quite excellent. The fires are bright and the consumption of coal considerably less."

**Lady Mary Cayley,**
who writes—"Having found 'Seldonite' very satisfactory in its results, I enclose remittance for a further supply to be sent by return."

**Lady Isabel Stewart,**
who writes—"I have been using 'Seldonite' on my coals for the last three or four weeks, and find a very great improvement. The coal lasts well, the fires are perceptibly much warmer, and when 'Seldonite' was not used I at once noticed the difference."

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who writes—"You are quite at liberty to mention my name as using and approving 'Seldonite,' as I consider the results of the treatment very satisfactory."

**Lady Eggar,**
who writes—"Please send me a further supply of 'Seldonite' by return. I find it admirable for brightening up the fire."

**Sir John Bramston,**
who writes—"You are at liberty to use my name as approving 'Seldonite,' as I find it quite successful."

**The Rev. Canon Seaton, D.D.,**
Villa Loreto, St. Peter's-in-Thanet, who writes—"'Seldonite' has given great satisfaction, and the consumption of the coal has been considerably reduced."

**Sir Edward Redford, C.B.,**
who writes—"'Seldonite' possesses all the advantages it lays claim to, and is of very considerable benefit. The preparation not only economises coal, but it also ensures an excellent fire. It is, moreover, clean, and gives out more heat in a room than a fire made without 'Seldonite.'"

**Sir Charles A. Payton,**
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**Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G.,**
who writes—"I am perfectly satisfied with 'Seldonite,' as I find that it is conducive to cleanliness and economy, and that coal treated with the preparation burns a bright red and consumes the coal slowly. I have given 'Seldonite' this year to my coachman, gardeners, etc., and they are much pleased with it."

**Colonel Fludyer,**
62, Warwick-square, who writes—"I find that when using 'Seldonite' not only is there a great saving in the amount of coal used, but also that the coal treated with it gives out twice as much heat. In the kitchen range I find it saves quite one large scuttleful of coal per day."

**The Rev. W. L. Shade,**
Bruff Rectory, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, who writes—"I found the 'Seldonite' very satisfactory, and it certainly makes the coal go much further."

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**The Rev. G. Lacey-May,**
West Tisted Vicarage, Alresford, who writes—"I have tested 'Seldonite' both on household coal and on church coke, and consider it fully answers your description as doubling the value of either coal or coke. I am delighted with it."

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**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.**

## How to Help.

*"Heaven doth with us as we with torches do—*
*Not light them for themselves."*

In the first shock caused by the declaration of war, most of us felt stunned. There was an obvious duty before the men. Gallantly they have risen to it, and as we have watched them go, and seen the new expression of strength and purpose dawning in their faces, some of us women have wondered, as we desperately knitted socks and mufflers, what was the use of women in war time at all. Those of us who had preached peace loudest felt that, in face of this colossal war, we could neither be logical nor consistent; all our pet theories were upside down. We cannot all be Red Cross nurses, nor all distribute relief to soldiers' wives. The pain of the struggle and the waste of life took hold upon our hearts, and our souls went down into the valley of the shadow of the hell war makes, as surely as the bodies of the men we loved went down into the valley of the shadow of death.

But it is in the depths that new life first pulsates. From the darkness of the earth and of the womb come ever re-birth and the germs of fresh existence; and, in these shadowed days, while the men hold the trenches and give their lives unstintingly, the women must foster the seeds of that progress, to prepare the way for which the men are shedding their blood.

Some who have demanded the vote for women have emphasised the similarity of the sexes as a reason why it is absurd to withhold it; but others, coming perhaps even nearer to the truth, have laid stress upon the *difference* in function between men and women as a reason for the demand, pointing out that lop-sided representation must mean lop-sided legislation, and the war seems to accentuate this difference sharply.

Man, with the hungry mind and physical energy, goes forth to explore, to conquer, to initiate; woman, with the heart-hunger, broods patiently over the imaginations of man, fostering and tending and bringing them to their full strength and fruition. Therefore, she must look ahead, she must have more vision than he, and the courage to face a longer strain.

Our men at the moment must leave the future, and concentrate on the task in hand; but if we spend all our time straining our eyes with watching them, and perhaps envying them their chance, to what kind of a place will they return? The present crisis is *our* chance just as much as theirs, and deep will be our disgrace if we fail to make the most of our opportunities.

Sooner or later, one way or another, the war will end, and if regeneration is to follow the night of chaos, it must be preceded by some clear, constructive, definite thinking. Everything is in a state of flux and change. A ploughshare is being driven roughly over the minds and hearts of the nations, and into the newly turned soil must the seeds of progress fall, if the harvest is to be reaped for the comfort of the nations.

But progress depends on efficiency; therefore we urge all who would help their nation in the coming years *to train.* Make yourself thoroughly efficient in some department of life. Do not be content to do anything by halves. There is any amount of slip-shod, inefficient work, and hundreds of dilettante workers;

but much of what is done is wasted through incompetence. *Train hard*, as the soldiers must and do, that you may at least be thoroughly master of one subject, and make it your own.

For instance, food is dearer. Learn the properties of different foods, and how to prepare them in the most economical and appetising way. (Do you know of any British household where the water in which vegetables are boiled is not thrown away? But it should not be!) And when you have learnt thoroughly, go and teach a few other women, for ignorance of the properties of food and the consequent ill-health and waste both of life and material is a national disaster.

Learn how to sew; how to make your old clothes into children's garments; how to make beautiful, simple dresses for yourself, or at least how to cut well, so that any seamstress you may employ will do good work under your supervision, and perhaps even be improved herself by learning something!

Make yourself master of some handicraft. Work right through from the raw material to the finished article. You will learn many things of the bounty and resources of nature, and the development of the mind of man by the way, and life will be made more beautiful by your efforts.

Study some science or philosophy, and so educate your mind to attack problems and master them; and, when you are trained, *and not before*, take up some branch of social service.

We are all longing to give, but we cannot give what we have not got, therefore let us acquire something that is worth having. There are many lines of study besides those indicated. Talent in any direction can be used and augmented and turned to good account, and most of us have at least one talent. If we have to earn our living, any thorough training will stand us in good stead, for there is always a market for efficiency; if we have homes of our own, they will be better and brighter and more interesting because of our mental and manual dexterity; and, if we are placed independently with few personal ties, we can go out and share the information we have gained, and so help to spread the light of knowledge in some of the dark places of the earth.

All this may seem a long way off the war. It needs courage, and hope, and patience to look ahead; and to master any art or craft probably entails self-sacrifice and the wading through much drudgery. But it is for lack of vision that the people perish, and if the women with longing in their hearts can dream of a race that may be, with endurance and faith they shall surely do their share towards bringing the war to a successful close. For we shall help to defeat mankind's greatest enemy, ignorance. The blessings of increased capacity are for all nations, whether conquerors or conquered, and if we can help to lift the torch of knowledge higher, be it by ever so little, the light will gradually penetrate till it reaches even into the dark corners of every land, and the travail of a world in agony shall not be unto death, but shall announce for mankind a re-birth, one step nearer to the eternal light.

M. M. Sharples.

## The Imperial Idea.

*Problems of War and Peace are discussed in* The Common Cause *in a series of articles by well-known writers. Contributors are left free to express their own opinions, as we believe it to be in the public interest that such questions should be freely discussed. The articles are all signed and must not be assumed to represent the official views of the N.U.W.S.S.*

It is a hard matter to raise a man from the dead. The resurrection of a word seems sometimes a harder matter still. "Imperialism"—a high-sounding and a noble word—has been debased by jingoes almost beyond the magician's art. Yet since the thing has changed, why not the word? And surely the thing has changed out of all recognition!

Prussian Imperialism—British Imperialism—it is not so long ago that the two types were indistinguishable, except perhaps that the Prussian, after the manner of his race, reduced his concept to a philosophy, while the Briton, after the manner of his, rather practised than preached it. Still, the idea that colonies existed for the profit and glory of the mother-country was accepted as an axiom from the first, and if we did not express our hopes in sounding phrases of "world-dominion or downfall," we did it in slang—"painting the map red"; and "to impress the Anglo-Saxon character on the world" was our substitute for German *Kultur*, enforced at the point of the bayonet on violently resisting peoples.

It is curious that, in spite of all his errors, a nobler conception of empire came to Great Britain with Joseph Chamberlain. Few of us have anything now to say for the statesmanship that landed us in the Boer War. Yet there was in Chamberlain's handling of Imperial problems a certain quality of imagination which raised them—and has kept them ever since—above the material and on the spiritual plane. The mere fact that at the height of his career he chose the office of Colonial Secretary, till then regarded as one of secondary importance, showed the quality of his imagination and cast a glamour round "the colonies"; making them into "the dominions overseas," even in the halting imagination of the man and woman in the street. We have not had such Colonial Secretaries since, but the glory has not passed away.

No one man certainly is responsible for the whole change, nor can it be charged wholly to experience. We lost America because we clung to the old Imperialism, but we still regarded our colonies as our property, and—it is significant to notice—there was a very general assumption that they would "cut the painter" when it suited them. No doubt we were right—on our assumption. If we kept them for our convenience, it might be taken for granted that they stayed with us for theirs. But no one talks of "cutting the painter" now, for we have transformed our Imperial idea.

After the Boer War came the grant of self-government to South Africa. And to-day our valiant enemy of 1900—General Botha—is defending the South African dominion against the foe of British and Dutch alike. After the Indian Mutiny—some time after, it is true—came, haltingly, a period of reform. The Indian Nationalist movement has been interpreted and understood not by Indian subjects only; and on our side reform has been made a sincere and living progress by such men as Lord Hardinge. The result is seen on the battlefields of Europe to-day, where British and Indian soldiers fight side by side against a common foe.

Democracy is too great a spirit to be confined within the narrow limits of a single State. It is democracy which has transformed Imperialism. Not only do we desire free citizens in a free State, but free States within a free Empire. It is to this ideal that we have been feeling our way. Partly taught by harsh experience, and partly by the inspiration of a great leader here and there; but chiefly, after all, by our own racial passion for freedom, we have given to the world a new idea—a new ideal—Imperial freedom. "India is not, nor has she ever felt herself to be a conquered country," said a writer in *India*, the other day. It is true and it is magnificent. The glory of it is ours as well as hers.

British Imperialism has still many practical problems to solve. Indeed, in a sense, it has solved none yet. It has only just begun to understand itself, and the working out in practice has all to be done. But the understanding is the essential thing. Within the limits of our Empire we have peace, and liberty, and trust. We have realised that each member has its own type and character, and its own contribution to make to our common civilisation. Canada is not like Australia, nor New Zealand like South Africa. Each prizes its own individuality and values its own tradition; but this kind of patriotism does not involve fear or contempt or hatred of the rest. On the contrary, we are proud of each other, and we realise that we ourselves—as part of the great Empire—would be the poorer for losing any of this rich variety of type. We no longer desire to force all the parts into a single mould. There is no tyranny like the tyranny of an alien civilisation—of a government which seeks to impose itself not on our conduct only, but on our very thoughts. A rigid conformity of conduct is hard enough to bear, but a rigid conformity of thought is intolerable. To have recognised this, to know that such a conformity would (were it enforceable) be the worst kind of loss, not to the conquered only but to the conquerors, is to have half-solved already the secret of internationalism. We British have begun to learn our lesson. We have yet much to learn, and much to realise. We have to know better than we do that it is not only the different Anglo-Saxon types that must have room to breathe in this spacious world, but all the types of Latin and Teuton and Slav, of the fairer and the darker races, the old civilisations of the East, as well as the younger civilisations of the West. This war, with all its horrors, may take us a step further on the way to our ideal. We have seen and recoiled with horror from its opposite. We cannot surely forget to what iniquities a noble people may be led by the chimera of imposing its own *Kultur* on alien races. And we have realised as never before the strength of the links which bind our own Empire together just because they are links of respect and freedom instead of coercion and restraint. Let us see to it that peace when it comes is laid on these foundations. The Imperialism of Rome gave to the world the majesty of law; with all its errors it may yet be that the Imperialism of Great Britain shall give to it a truer and wider conception of freedom.

A. Maude Royden.

[*Next week: "Militarism and Feminism," by C. K. Ogden.*]

# "Womanly" Work.

## Life Saving in Manchester.

At the outbreak of war, thoughtful women at once realised that now, more than ever, we must try to save the babies. It is impossible for men to realise the cost or value of a baby's life as much as a woman can, and one of the reasons why we have striven so earnestly to get the vote is that we might influence potently legislation against all that goes towards the killing every year of 1,000 out of every 8,000 babies born in the first year of life, and of the 100,000 per year who are never allowed to live at all, owing largely to the straits to which mothers are reduced by preventible conditions.

When Mrs. Smith, round whom the many activities of Manchester Suffragists revolve, asked me to come to Manchester and see what was being done there to save the babies, I was very glad. In Rochdale, it was in the face of blank misunderstanding and maddening inertia, that I persuaded the Mayor's Committee to carry and put into practice a resolution to feed mothers, and babies under three, and my success was owing very largely to the fact that I was able to dangle Manchester in front of my Committee, and to say, and then to repeat *ad infinitum*, "Manchester *is* doing it; Manchester can do it—so, then, can we." Such is the value of an example to people who are afraid to take any step which they have never taken before!

I was curious as to whom the credit of initiating this work in Manchester might be ascribed, and made inquiries of various people. The verdict was practically unanimous. It was Miss Ashton who thought of it. She asked the Manchester Suffragists if she might offer their help to the Health Department of the Corporation. With one accord they said Yes, and most capably and loyally have they honoured their bond, at what cost to themselves only those who regularly perform this kind of work will understand. Miss Ashton then tackled the Corporation and found willing co-operators in the M.O.H., and in Dr. Douglas, the medical woman in charge of the midwives. The Local Relief Committee was Miss Ashton's next objective, for the wherewithal to finance the scheme. A grant was obtained, and then the work of the Suffragists began. They hunted up suitable rooms, which are chiefly mission rooms, in different parts of the city, and in every case obtained them as a loan, including the free use of crockery. The only cost is for heating. An arrangement was made with a caterer, who sends a cook to heat up the dinner, which is distributed from a central kitchen to the various feeding centres in corporation vans. There are now twelve centres, and from forty-five to seventy dinners to mothers, and nearly as many to children, are supplied at each centre daily. Mothers who are unable to breast-feed their babies may send for milk.

I wondered what methods were employed to sift out eligible mothers, because, of course, Relief Committees may only deal with distress caused by the war, and every wide-awake woman knows that a slaughter of innocents such as we tolerate when there is no war would not happen except as a result of great permanent distress amongst mothers. Dr. Douglas told me that Mr. Rowntree's minimum is taken as a basis. If families come below this, it is argued, very rightly, that the mother, and consequently the baby, is going short; and if this is traceable in any way to the war the mother becomes eligible for a daily dinner. It is a very significant circumstance, in two directions, that a majority of mothers who qualify are wives of men who have gone to the war. In the first instance, it points to a deplorable insufficiency in the support allowed to wives of soldiers; and in the other instance, to the quite certain circumstance that many other mothers who come below the minimum taken as a guide will still remain unhelped owing to their husbands, though in receipt of poor wages, not being affected by the war.

Heroism is not confined to the battlefields where men face death. As I watched these women, most of them carrying babies under their shawls, and often with another clinging to their skirts; some of them within a month of another ordeal; as I listened to the stories they told of their homes and of their incomes I realised afresh that the working class wife and mother is a heroine all the time. Nobody sings her praises, nor does she ever win the Victoria Cross. But her life is one long act of sheer courage. I wondered how she dared to have babies under the only conditions available to her! The usual stories of no pay having got through yet; or of their not yet getting the right amount, were forthcoming from those who are soldiers' wives. "I shall have to give up my home," one said to me, with tears in her eyes. "I can't keep going on the bit I get."

Suffragists are in charge at every centre, with helpers to hold the babies whilst the mothers eat in peace. Mrs. Muter Wilson, in charge of one centre, earned my special envy for the way she remembered every mother and every baby. It was clear to me that the work done means more than the actual value of a good meal every day, though that makes an appreciable physical difference in a few weeks' time. But it is the friendliness and comradeship of the helpers which has a morally uplifting effect and was a joy to see. When the expectant mothers become actual mothers the helpers go to the homes and the baby gets a special welcome, and its subsequent career is watched with a lively interest which goes straight home to the fond mother's heart. And it is not only the poor mothers who are benefiting by contact with those who want to help them. Women who have lived in comfort all their lives, who have, perhaps, borne their babies in an atmosphere of sheltered care, realise as they never did before, the sisterhood of woman; of what they owe in reparation to mothers such as these, who look thirty-five when they are only twenty-five; girls of twenty with a world of care on their shoulders; dragging steps and languid ill-health too evidently a natural consequence of a life of want. The babies, inevitably, also suffer from ill-health, and Mrs. Annot Robinson, at yet another centre, told me that a frequent cause of inability to come for a dinner is the illness of children. Significant circumstance!

Nobody realises better than the Manchester Suffragists, probably, how little they are doing in face of what needs to be done. But this particular piece of work is really constructive, and congratulations are due to them and to the Manchester Corporation.

Ada Nield Chew.

## BOY FARM LABOURERS.

A White Paper was issued on February 16th by the Board of Education, showing the extent of the movement to take boys away from school and put them to farm work. In some cases it has been found that the local authorities ask for relaxation of the by-laws to exempt boys of twelve and thirteen from school, while in other cases when the boys stay away and the parents are prosecuted the magistrates dismiss the summonses. The Board of Education states that there is no reason for any change in the law, but suggests that in individual and exceptional cases absence from school should be allowed—that is, if there is a real need for child labour and adult labour cannot be procured.

## EXTENSION OF THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.

On February 18th a meeting was held at Sunderland House, by kind permission of Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, to promote the Extension of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. The speakers were Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., Mrs. Willey, M.D., M.S., Miss Cullis, D.Sc., and Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P. A full report will appear in our next issue.

## THE WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

The Women's Local Government Society is holding a sale on February 25th, from 2 to 6 p.m., at 25, Wimpole Street, to obtain further funds to carry on its work, at which a special feature of the sale will be stalls with comforts for soldiers and sailors. Further information can be obtained from the offices of the Society, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

## A FEMINIST BOOKSHOP.

The International Suffrage Shop, the only feminist bookshop in London, is suffering severely through the depression in the book trade since the outbreak of war. £150 is urgently needed to carry on the work, and an appeal is made to all Suffragists to contribute to a 1s. fund, so that the shop need not close down. Contributions should be sent to the International Suffrage Shop, 5, Duke Street, Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.

## HELP FOR BELGIAN WOUNDED.

An Audition Musicale in aid of wounded Belgian soldiers who cannot serve again will be given on Thursday, February 25th, 1915, at 4.45, at 35, Grosvenor Square, by kind permission of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The artists will be M. Ysäye, M. Joseph Jongen, M. Jean Delville, Mr. Vincent Thomas, Mlle. Somers, and Mr. Henry Rabké. Tickets, 21s. and 10s. 6d., can be obtained from 35, Grosvenor Square.

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# Notes from Headquarters.

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*Offices:* Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

## Changes of Address.

In order to avoid mistakes in THE COMMON CAUSE list of Societies, would all Secretaries be so kind as to inform Headquarters of any changes in names or addresses as soon as they occur?

In view of the fact that several letters containing cheques have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

## Press Report.

*The Nation* (Feb. 13th) had a good report of the N.U.W.S.S. Council Meeting.

## The Shop, 50, Parliament Street.

Until Monday next, February 22nd, dolls, box cottages, pigs, and other toys made in the workroom before Christmas may be obtained at reduced prices.

After the 22nd the shop window will be used for display of the literature of the National Union. All literature published by the N.U. and the various books and pamphlets stocked, together with ribbons, notepaper, badges, and the Diary for 1915, which has now been reduced from 1s. to 6d., may be obtained there.

## "COMMON CAUSE" SELLING.

**If you cannot sell "The Common Cause" yourself please send us some money so that we may employ out of work women to sell the paper. Donations should be sent to the Manager, "The Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.**

We have received an additional donation of 5s. from Mrs. Percy Thompson.

### Where to Sell.

A list of important London pitches is kept at the Shop, 50, Parliament Street, and at the "C.C." office, and we can do with any number of volunteers. Sellers are urgently needed for outside Hyde Park every Sunday afternoon. Copies can be obtained on that day between 2-3 p.m. from 44, Great Cumberland Place, W.

## Active Service Fund.

| | £ | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | 3,835 | 15 | 7 |
| Mrs. Carl Flugel (2nd donation) | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Staff and Pupils, Gloucestershire School of Domestic Science (Belgian Relief, 3rd weekly) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend B. (4th donation) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss K. Craven Hodson (5th and 6th monthly donation) | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss G. Burgess (2nd donation) | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss I. M. Evans (6th monthly donation) | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss S. Rintoul (2nd donation) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. E. Smith | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Holme | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Miss M. May | | 2 | 6 |
| Lady Clerks, P.O. Charles-st., Haymarket (4th donation) | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss V. Partington (5th monthly donation) | | 5 | 0 |
| Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund— | | | |
| Friends B (4th donation) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Marcia Rice | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. Leaf | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| Miss May Gales | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss M. Puller | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss M. O'Brien (Lucknow) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Anonymous | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Received for the Scottish Women's Hospital | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| | £3,896 | 19 | 1 |

## Annual Meeting Appeal for the Active Service Fund.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged | 591 | 13 | 6 |
| Mrs. Fawcett | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. S. Lidgett | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Ethel M. Naish | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. Edward Smithson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Abbott | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Purley W.S.S. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss E. Chick | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss M. C. Ford Smith | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Norman MacLehose | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. G. Pollock | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A. E. Westwood | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret Ashton | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Osmaston | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor A. C. Seward | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Massy | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss K. Lake | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. L. Atkinson | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. F. E. Marshall | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H. M. Atkinson | | 17 | 6 |
| Mrs. Stanbury | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Nona Stewart | | 10 | 0 |
| F. M. W. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bellby | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry James | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Yvonne Ruffer | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss J. D. Dalglish | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Irene Boucicault | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Mildred Martineau | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. P. Sanger | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Celia Wray | 5 | 5 | 0 |
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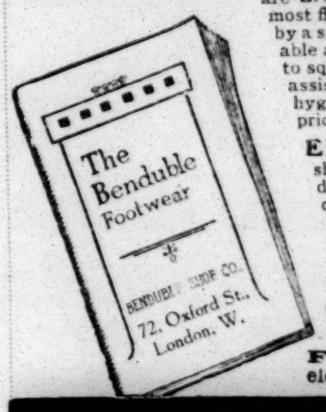


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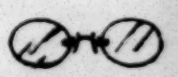

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| Miss Mabel Holland ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
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| Miss P. G. Fawcett (5th instalment) ... ... ... ... | 35 | 0 | 0 |
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| Mrs. Wilberforce ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
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| Upper Wensleydale W.S.S. ... | | 9 | 0 |
| Hockwold W.S.S. ... ... | | 6 | 3 |
| Carlisle and District W.S.S.... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Slough W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 6 | 9 |
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| Pangbourne W.S.S. ... ... | | 16 | 0 |
| Central Sussex W.S.S. ... ... | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Huntingdon W.S.S ... ... | | 17 | 9 |
| Shetland W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Portsmouth W.S.S. ... ... | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Sunderland W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
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| N. Berks W.S.S. ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bargoed W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 16 | 3 |
| Wokingham W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 7 | 9 |
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| Sheffield W.S.S. ... ... ... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Guildford and District W.S.S. | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Northampton W.S.S. ... ... | | 17 | 6 |
| Lichfield W.S.S. ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Dunfermline W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 6 | 3 |
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| Whaley Bridge W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Heathfield W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Newport, I. of W., W.S.S. ... | | 13 | 3 |
| Paris W.S.S. ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
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| Farnworth W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Shildon W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 17 | 6 |
| Luton W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ascot W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 6 |
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| Cardiff W.S.S. ... ... ... | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| Innerleithen W.S.S. ... ... | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Inverness W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Birkenhead W.S.S. ... ... | 1 | 19 | 0 |
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| Penzance W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 12 | 6 |
| | £581 | 11 | 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per list of February 6th, 1915 ... ... | 8,561 | 9 | 7 |
| Miss G. Robertson (for Serbia) | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Ramsey ("The Clyde" Bed) ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Hugh McCallum, Esq., M.A., Scottish Teachers' Fund for War Relief (2nd donation) ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| "A Friend" ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| North Berwick W.S.S. (per Lady Schäfer, Hon. Sec.) ... | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss F. Fothergill ... ... | | 4 | 0 |
| Boys and Staff, Glasgow Academy, per E. Temple, Esq., Rector (2nd weekly collection) ... ... ... | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Kitty F. Jones ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Red Cross V.A.D., No. 12, St. George's, Edinburgh, per Asst. Commandant, Mrs. Inglis Clark (for Bed "St. George's V.A.D., No. 12, Edinburgh") ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Boyd (per Miss S. E. S. Mair (towards "Moray Place" Bed) ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Salvesen (per Miss S. E. S. Mair (towards "Chester Street" Bed) ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. Kitson ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. Templeton ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. A. B. Harvey ... ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Mellis (additional donation) ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses McDiarmid ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| King's Sutton W.S.S., per Miss Browne (for Serbia) ... ... | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Collected by Mrs. Miller ... | | 18 | 0 |
| Miss A. Wood ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Glasgow and West of Scotland Association of Teachers of Domestic Science (per Miss Cecilia Spittal, Hon. Treas.) | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss B. Lothian ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Steggall ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Powel ... ... ... ... | | 15 | 0 |
| Miss Eleanor Brock ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Dorothy Cholmondely ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose, per Mrs. Hamilton (further contribution) ... ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Elder ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Mrs. Gunn, Newington Work Party, Edinburgh ("The Craigmillar Park" Bed) ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Findlay ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cowlairs Co-operative Society (per Mr. Kenneth Bain) ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Councillor Margaret Ashton ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Troon W.S.S., per Mrs. Muir ("Troon Burns'" Bed) ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Webb, per Miss Palliser (for Serbia) ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Halliday (for Serbia) ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss A. M. Filley ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Muir & Weir, Greenock | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. H. Harmer ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. Dorothy Maude ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| "Proceeds of Lecture by the Parish Minister" (per Rev. J. M. Strachan) ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dingwall W.S.S. (per Miss Ledingham) ... ... ... | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | £9,027 | 12 | 4 |

*For The "Jean" Hospital Bed (per Miss Jean Montgomery, Netherall, Castle Douglas)*:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Jean Montgomery ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. McKinnell (in the trenches) ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Glover (in memory of his mother) ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Janes and Jeans in Newcastleton ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Mrs. Popham ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Duncan ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Jean Wilson Smith ... | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Jean Seddon Brown ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A "Jean," Hampstead ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. Scott Anton ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

*Collected from Jeans in Glenluce and Drumore (per Jean Menmuir)* (£3):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Jeannie R. Marshall ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Menmuir ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Murray ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane McI. Murray ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Leiper ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean McWhirter ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane K. McWhirter ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Broadfoot ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie McClymont ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie McGaw ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Ramsay ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Ramsay ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Jack ... ... | 1 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Higgins ... ... | 1 | 6 | |
| "Anonymous" ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Miller ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean McCormack ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane McClymont ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Tanner ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Clive ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane McGhie ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Ferm ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Clanachan ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Fisher ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Straiton ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss M. Matheson ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Harvey ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Jess ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Biggam ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Donald ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Agnew ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie McGaw ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Wallace ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Hughes ... | | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Alexander ... ... | | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Crosbie ... ... | | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Davidson ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mr. Wallet ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Heywood ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Murray Beattie ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Hosack ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Jean Brown ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Graham Hutchison ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Jane Belk ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Macbeth ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ferguson ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| An Admirer of one Jean ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Jean Finlay ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Grey ... ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | |
| Miss Grey ... ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | |
| Miss Balfour Kinnear ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Gladstone ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Robert Ramsey ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Gavin Paul ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Montgomery ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| The Misses Jane and Jean Ovens ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| "Lady Jane Gray" ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Morris ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Jane Murray ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Jane Campbell ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| "A Friend," Rothesay ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Miss Templeton ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Philips ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean McCawon ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Johnstone Douglas and Miss Jean Carnegie ... ... | 7 | 6 | |
| Miss J. Houston ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss J. Marshall ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Smith, Twynholm Mains | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Smith, Twynholm Mains | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Smith, Edinburgh... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Black ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Walles ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Blair ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Jean Meikle ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Ruthven ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Blackburn ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Graham, Stirling ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Reith ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Gilmour ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Calvert ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Janey Kirkpatrick ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss J. McTurk ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Standring ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Sproat ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. and Miss Brown ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| In memory of "Jeanie, my dog" ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Gillespie ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss M. J. Fraser ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss J. Lowe ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Kerr ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Turner ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Pitcairn ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Dingwall ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Jack Brown ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Miller ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Notcutt ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Janie Smellie ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Ritchie ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Mackintosh ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Chalmers ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Macwilliam ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. McAdam ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Hamilton ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Wilson ... ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Mr. Waland ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Noeleen Jean Williamson (aged 6 weeks) ... ... ... | 4 | 6 | |
| "Jeans" (Pupils in Leith Academy) ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Davidson ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Janey Forgan ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Rachel Jane Porteous ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Cameron ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Moffat ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss Broomhead ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | |
| Miss J. Henderson ... ... | 3 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeanie Johnston ... ... | 3 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Dunbar ... ... | | | |
| Three Janes at Hartfield, Sussex ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean McLelland ... ... | 3 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Ingram ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss J. Brunton ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Jane Mungle ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Carrie Bruce ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Jeannie, Galashiels ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| J. T. Russell, Murrayfield ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean MacMacdonald ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Jeanie, Broughton ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Jean and a Janet, Perth ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Smith ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Jean Fraser ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Moffat ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Moffat ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Janie Geddes ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie McGregor ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane McIntosh ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Carson ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Ruthven ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Kirk ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Dunn ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Janet ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Jean Gibson ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Swan ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie McKinnra ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Wilson ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Jane Brown ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane McMornies ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeanie Dobie ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Jean Dobie ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie McGill ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Iris Jane Campbell ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Watson ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie Wilson ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Elsie Jane Sephton ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Mackereth ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Miller ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss J. Yeoman ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. C. J. McDowall ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane MacMichael ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Donald ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Barbour ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Webster ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Dunlop ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Dunlop ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Montgomery ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean McMichan ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jane Gordon ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Mackintosh ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mrs. Watt ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Jean, Mauchline ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| A Jean, Irvine ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Rev. J. Paul (in memory of his mother) ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Samuel Henderson (in memory of his sister-in-law) ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| J. Hewatson ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mr. McConchie ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mr. Brown ... ... ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean McKeand ... ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Miss Jean Beattie ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Russell, Arbroath ... | | | |
| A Jean and a Jeannie, Montrose ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Fotheringham ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane McGillivray ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Millar ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Jean Brownlie ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Duncan ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanne Mackinnon ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Logan ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| A Jane, Auchencairn ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss J. A. Mackenzie ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Greggan ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Hannay ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Shennan ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Walsh ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Walsh ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Candlish ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. J. Withes ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Murray ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean McGarva ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Macmillan ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Paterson ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss J. MacFarlane ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Simpson ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Armstrong ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane T. Russell ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss J. Speir ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Clark ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Mrs. McVinnie ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Robb ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | |
| Miss J. Melrose ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| "Anonymous," Edinburgh ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Jean Blyth ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Jean Connelly ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Towle ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Johnston ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Cosh ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Jean Stewart Ross ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| A Jean in Edinburgh ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Lee ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Janey Layard ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Turner ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| A "Jean" ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Jean Allison ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Henry ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Henry ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Baby Jean Blackburn ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Johnston ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| "Anonymous" ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Jean Aitken ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Murray ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Jane Kennedy ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Stewart ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Sutherland ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Johnston ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Hope ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Martin ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. J. Henry ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Henry ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Mowatt ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| "Anonymous" ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Little Janee ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Jamieson ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Janey Edgar ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Ewart ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Durnford ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Scott ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| A "Jean" ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Walsham ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mr. Clegg ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Mary Jane Geddes ... | 1 | 0 | |
| W. Napier Brown ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Murray ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Richardson ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Clark ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Straiton ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Hepburn ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jane Haugh ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Mrs. Kirkpatrick ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Halley ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Thomson ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Howat ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Janey Gray ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Black ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Jackson ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeanie Logan ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Berryman ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean Lawson ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jean McMurray ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jinnie May ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| A Jean ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | |
| Miss Jeannie Kennedy ... ... | | 6 | |
| Miss Jeannie Callander ... | | 6 | |
| A Jeannie ... ... ... ... | | 6 | |
| Mrs. Gray ... ... ... ... | | 6 | |
| Miss Jeanie Carruthers ... | | 3 | |
| | £76 | 0 | 0 |

76 subscribers have contributed to the "Sibyl" Bed (74 per Miss Johnstone Douglas, Comlongan Castle, Ruthwell):—46 Sybils, 17 Sibyls, 3 Sybellas (1 aged 2, 1 aged 89), 3 Sybillas, 2 Sibelles, 3 Sibells, 1 Sybille, 1 Sybel.

### Further List of Beds Named.

| *Bed.* | *Donor.* |
|---|---|
| "The Clyde" Bed ... ... ... ... | The Misses Ramsey, Ware. |
| "St. George's V.A.D., No. 12, Edinburgh" Bed ... ... ... ... | Red Cross V.A.D., No. 12, St. George's, Edinburgh (per Asst. Commandant, Mrs. Inglis Clark). |
| "The Craigmillar Park" Bed ... ... | Per Mrs. Gunn, 22, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh. |
| "Troon Burns'" Bed ... ... ... | Troon W.S.S. (per Mrs. Muir, St. Monan's, Troon). |

# What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

### Women's Service Club in East London.

BROMLEY-BY-BOW.—A Club for Working Women was opened in East London at Kingsley Hall, Botolph Road, Bow, on February 18th, under the auspices of the London Society. The daily papers will be provided, and a library and magazines. There will be a rest-room (for mothers with children). Refreshments will be sold at cost price, and a substantial mid-day meal will be obtainable for a few pence. A telephone has been installed, so that the latest war news may be received and placarded in the hall. In the afternoon, classes will be held on cookery and the cutting-out and making of children's clothes, and there will be talks on infant care and hygiene. Afternoon concerts and entertainments will also be often arranged.

Funds are urgently needed, and the smallest donation or subscription will be very gratefully received; also we badly need linoleum, furniture, crockery, knives and forks, provisions, cake for the opening, and, last important article, a typewriter. Will some friend help with any one of these things? Parcels should be sent to Mrs. Foulkes, at Kingsley Hall, Botolph Road, Bow, as soon as possible.

### Balham Branch of London Society.

On January 1st we had a very successful tea and entertainment for our two hundred wives and children of soldiers and sailors. Miss Shore and others undertook the arrangements for a sit-down tea, and had the long tables most attractively laid out with flags and crackers. The Rev. H. H. Carlisle said grace and spoke a few words to the women. Mrs. Barnard was responsible for the Christmas tree, from which small gifts for the women and toys for the children were handed by two little girls dressed as a fairy and Indian Princess. Miss Kennedy undertook the entertainment part, which included music and dancing by members, and conjuring tricks by Mr. Douglas Beaufort, who very kindly came to help us. The local press gave us some very good notices, and we are indebted to the churchwardens of the Balham Congregational Church for the free use of the Lecture Hall in which we had the entertainment.

Our members are now co-operating with the S. and S.F.A. in forming a local club for the wives of soldiers and sailors.

### Girls in War Time.

MEETING AT BRENTWOOD.

A most successful meeting was held in the Town Hall, Brentwood, on January 27th, on the subject of Girls and the War. Mrs. Harley pleaded powerfully for organisations among girls, and detailed the Active Service Cadet Corps scheme. Mrs. Whalley inspired the meeting by showing what the Waterloo-road Girls' Club had done for girls, and the immediate response was nearly £5 in collection. Mrs. Kirby, a sister of General Smith-Dorrien, took the chair.

### Oxford.

A meeting, arranged jointly by the Oxford Women's Suffrage Society and the Oxford Women Students Society for Women's Suffrage, was held on February 2nd in support of the National Union Scottish Federation Hospitals.

The Chairman, Miss H. Jex-Blake, read a letter from Royaumont, written by Miss Helga Gill, sending greetings to the meeting and appealing for help, "the men were dying like flies from preventable causes." Dr. Elsie Inglis gave an address describing the work of the French and Serbian units already sent out. She sketched the initial difficulties of lack of furniture, light, and coal in the organisation of the hospital at Royaumont, which had been surmounted so courageously, that General Chevasse, on inspecting it for the French Government, had pronounced it "the best equipped hospital he had seen." The "witches' cauldron" of the Balkan States had not daunted members of the Serbian Unit, and in spite of some misgivings on the part of the authorities at Whitehall, the unit reached Kraguievatz in safety—to find 150 patients waiting for them before they had unpacked! Dr. Inglis also spoke of Dr. Alice Hutchinson's magnificent work among enteric patients at Calais. In fact, so fully had the French and Serbian Governments realised the value of the help that British women are giving as doctors, nurses, and orderlies in the care of the wounded, that they are pressing for further expansion, and Dr. Inglis made an urgent appeal for assistance, whether in kind (bandages, pyjamas, shirts, and socks are badly needed) or in money—a sum of £50,000 being necessary for any attempt to keep pace with the work. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. D. S. Margoliouth, Professor of Arabic, Vice-President of the O.W.S.S., and seconded by Miss G. E. Hadow, President of the O.W.S.S.W.S. A collection was taken after the meeting.

### Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

GODALMING.—The information published in our report a month ago about the Women Patrols has proved incorrect, because the Patrols Committee came to the conclusion, immediately after the report had been sent in, that there was no need for such work here at present—a most satisfactory state of affairs. The scheme of work described is, therefore, in abeyance.

KILMARNOCK.—Whist party on January 11th, fifty present; result £8 sent towards the fund for Field Hospitals. Have also contributed garments to the local Red Cross, and sent twelve large woollen mufflers abroad for use of convalescent soldiers returning home.

Following the recommendations of the Active Service League, we have opened our two rooms as a club for girls, to which soldiers are also welcome. We commenced on January 18th with a concert for girls only, and then explained our proposals, and since then the rooms have been continuously open each day as follows: Wednesdays, 2 till 9.30; Saturdays, 2 till 9.30; Sundays, 2 till 9.30, other days from 6 till 9.30. Profit from club pays gas, coals, and incidental expenses. There are always at least three responsible Suffrage members on the premises; and refreshments are on sale at cost prices in the further of the two rooms all the time the rooms are open. Small tables, card and other games of various kinds and dominoes, beside a good piano and a cheery fireside, are the attractions provided, and when we are not too crowded, round games, such as "Musical chairs," "Grand Old Duke of York," &c., are indulged in. On Sundays the rooms are used in the afternoon chiefly for letter-writing, and stationery is provided free. Both soldiers and girls find the rooms very attractive, and there is a very nice spirit of friendliness shown to newcomers, as well as amongst those who have met before.

Two drill corps have now been started for the girls, one on Wednesdays, and the other on Saturdays, so that each girl may attend on her holiday afternoon for at least half-an-hour for definite training; this simple beginning will probably develop as time goes on. A charge of a penny per week is made for the drill, and all girls are expected to register. We are hoping to provide an additional room shortly, as the present two rooms in use are frequently overcrowded.

Many of the refreshments supplied are home-made by members who accept the cost of materials, and supply things regularly. Tea, coffee, sandwiches, small cakes, &c., sell at ½d.

### North-Western Federation.

MARYPORT.—Three members are on the local Relief Committee, the society being represented by Mrs. Maughan (President). The Society contributed £5 to local Relief Fund. Seven members belong to the V.A.D., and six serve on the local Sewing Committee.

PENRITH.—The Society has sent £9 11s. 6d. to the Queen's Work for Women Fund. Members are joining in all relief work, Red Cross, V.A.D., Belgian Refugees, sewing, and knitting. In the summer they helped to bottle and preserve fruit for feeding necessitous children through the winter.

WHITEHAVEN.—Several members are serving on Relief Committees, and £7 8s. has been collected for the Scottish Hospital Fund.

KENDAL.—Thirty members are serving on local Relief Committees. Six are working under the Red Cross Society, and some have helped to make arrangements for a hospital to be organised, should need arise, by the St. John's Ambulance Association. £10 has been subscribed by Suffragists only towards Belgian relief, and much has been given also to other funds. Twenty-five members are assisting in the control of four houses in which the Society of Friends are caring for one hundred Belgian refugees.

### Scalby.

This Society has adopted the League of Honour as best suited to a small residential place with comparatively few young people. At the opening meeting about forty joined after an inspiring address from Miss Dutton. A social evening, with address, refreshment, and games is to be held on the 11th by invitation of the W.S.S. Committee.

# Some Useful Addresses.

## Employment and Relief, &c.

**Local Government Board**—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.
**Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund**—3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
**Central Committee on Women's Employment**—Miss Mary Macarthur, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
**Queen's Work for Women Fund**—Communications to Lady Roxburgh. Cheques, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, 33, Portland Place, W.
**Government Sub-Committee for dealing with unemployment amongst professional people.**—J. B. Beresford, Esq., Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
**Workers' National Committee**—28, Victoria Street, S.W.
**National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies**—*Sec.*, Miss Crookenden, M.A., Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
**London Society for Women's Suffrage (N.U.W.S.S.)**—*Sec.*, Miss Phillippa Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.
**Women's Emergency Corps**—Old Bedford College, Baker Street, W.
**Women's Freedom League**—1, Robert Street, Adelphi.
**East London Federation of Suffragettes**—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, 221, Roman Road, Bow, E.
**Professional Classes War Relief Council**—*Hon. Secs.*, T. Chambers, Esq., A. Goddard, Esq., and Mrs. Gotto, 13 and 14, Princes Gate, S.W.
**Press Contributors' Emergency Fund**—*Sec.*, Miss Hall, care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.
To assist journalists who have lost their occupation owing to the war.
**Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries**—Miss C. Gordon, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand.
War Emergency Fund (same address).
**Women's Co-operative Guild**—28, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
**British Dominions Overseas Women's Suffrage Union**—Miss Harriet Newcomb, care of International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

SCHEMES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AMONGST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

**Active Service Girls' Cadet Corps**—Mrs. Harley, A.S.G.C.C., care of N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
**National Organisation of Girls' Clubs**—118, Great Titchfield Street, W.
**Girl Guides**—116, Victoria Street, S.W. (Head Office).
**League of Honour**—Mrs. Porter, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
**Women Patrols Committee**—N.U.W.W., Parliament Mansions, S.W.
**Club Rooms for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives, Tipperary Clubs, Cheer-up Clubs, &c.**—*London Secretary:* Tipperary Rooms, Block's Road, Hammersmith.

SOCIETIES DEALING WITH REFUGEES AND STRANDED FOREIGNERS.

**War Refugees Committee** — General Buildings, Aldwych.
**The Belgian Relief Fund**—The Belgian Legation, 15, West Halkin Street, W.
**Departmental Committee** for considering the question of employment of Belgian Refugees.
*Secretary:* Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
**Belgians' Relief Fund**—8, Chiswell Street, E.C. (for articles of clothing).
**The Wounded Allies Relief Committee**—Whitehall House, 30, Charing Cross, S.W.
**French Section of the War Refugees Committee** (Authorised by French Ambassador)—General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.
**The International Women's Relief Committee**—7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.
**Destitute Aliens' Committee**—*Secretary:* Mr. E. Sebag Montefiore, Home Office.
**Aliens' Relief Fund**—*Hon. Treasurer:* W. Hanbury Aggs, Esq., Barclay's Bank, Pall Mall East, S.W.
**The United Aliens' Relief Society**—68, Finsbury Pavement (for helping distressed foreigners).

HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCES.

**British Red Cross Society**—9, Victoria Street, S.W., and 83, Pall Mall, S.W.
**Order of St. John of Jerusalem**—St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. *Chairman:* Hon. Arthur Stanley.
**French Croix Rouge**—Anglo-French Committee: Arthur Stocking, Esq., 83, Pall Mall.
**Union des Femmes de France—Union des Dames Francaises—Association des Blesses**—*London Representative:* Madame la Vicomtesse de la Panouse, 35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
**Scottish Women's Hospital, N.U.W.S.S.**—14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

ORGANISATIONS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association**—23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. London business at 11, Tothill Street, S.W.
**Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society**—Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.
**Officers' Families' Fund**—Lady Lansdowne, *Hon. Sec.* Lady Hope, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.
**Prisoners of War (Information Bureau)**—49, Wellington Street, Strand.
**Offers of Hospitality to Dependents of Men at the Front**—The Under-Secretary of State for War, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.
**Free Doctors and Cheap Drugs for Soldiers' Dependents**—Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.
**Clothing for Soldiers, Sailors, their Families, and Persons in Distress**—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, St. James's Palace, S.W.
**Young Men's Christian Association**—13, Russell Square, W.C.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*FEBRUARY 19.*

**Edinburgh**—Society of Arts' Hall, 117, George Street—Annual Business Meeting of Society 8.15

*FEBRUARY 21.*

**Bristol**—Totterdown—Men's Discussion Class—Mr. W. Cross on "Women Police"

**Hyde Park**—Near Reformers' Tree 3.0

*FEBRUARY 22.*

**Birmingham**—Benacre Street—Soldiers' Wives' Parlour—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.0

**Bristol**—Totterdown—Speaker, Miss Tanner, on "Women Police"—Chair, Mrs. Burmom

40, Park Street—Working Party

Meeting at Counterslip—Mrs. Cross on "Women's Work in War-time" 3.0

**Lowestoft**—Leighton's Assembly Room—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham on "Women's Work in War Time"—Chair, The Mayor (Mr. J. W. Brooke) 3.0

*FEBRUARY 23.*

**Birmingham**—Christ Church Men's Guild—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.0

**Bournemouth**—Wilkin's Restaurant—"At Home," followed by discussion, "How Women Should Prepare for Invasion"

**Bristol**—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers

*FEBRUARY 24.*

**Bristol**—Greenbank Co-operative Society Room—Meeting 3.15

**Manchester**—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Miss Sheepshanks and Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, on "International Outlook"—Chair, Mr. Charles Renold 7.30

*FEBRUARY 25.*

**Birmingham**—Prudential Agents—Speaker, Mrs. Ring 8.30

**Bristol**—5, Berkeley Square—French Class for Soldiers

Discussion at St. Agnes' 8.0

**Glasgow**—202, Hope Street—Mr. Robert Bremner and Miss Georgie Fyfe, on "Adolescents—Blind Alley Occupations, Apprenticeship," &c. 4.0

Hatfield Drive, Kelvinside—"At Home"—Hostess, Mrs. Tullis—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo on the "N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service" 3.15

**Wallasey and Wirral**—St. Paul's Schools, Seacombe—Tipperary Club 7.30

*FEBRUARY 26.*

**Bristol**—Ford Hall, Bedminster—Concert in aid of Women's Patriotic Club

**Edinburgh**—40 Shandwick Place—"At Home" 4.30

**Rugby**—Co-operative Hall—Annual Meeting of Society—Speaker, the Rev. H. Costley White (late Headmaster of Bradfield College)—Chair, Mrs. Sierl (President) 6.0

**Worthing**—Literary Institute—Speaker, Miss Maude Royden, on "Women and War"—Chair, Councillor Ellen Chapman 8.0


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### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LANTERN LECTURE, "Nature and Her Ways," by Mr. Arthur Frost, in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital, at the Town Hall, Newton-le-Willows, Saturday, February 20th, at 7.30.

### WOMEN AND WAR.

SERVICE OF INTERCESSION (arranged by the C.L.W.S.), Saturday, February 20th, 3 p.m., at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart-st.), by kind invitation of the Rector, the Rev. C. Baumgarten. Preacher: The Rev. C. G. Langdon, Vicar of St. Michael's, Poplar.

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